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Hope college anchor Holland, michigan

VOLUME NO. 92--ISSUE 17

MARCH 6, 1980

Hope purchases new computers

by Sandra Dykstra

Approximately two weeks ago, Hope's computer science department purchased 10 TRS80 Radio Shack computers, nine of which are installed in the basement of Van Zoeren Library.

The purchase of these units was made possible by a grant from the National Science Foundation, along with some money from the College. In all, the computer science department will end up spending approximately \$20,000, although the total value of these computers is closer to \$800,000 (they cost about \$750 apiece).

These computers function as independent units, but they can also be hooked up to the main computer. Two of the TRS80s are already equipped with printers and terminals for this purpose.

Why did the school purchase these when it already has the Xerox Sigma VI, which it hopes to replace with a bigger and better computer in the near future?

According to Herbert Dershem, associate professor of mathematics and computer science, one big reason is accessibility. "Until now, when I taught in statistics lab," said Dershem, "I would have to explain the process in class and then give an assignment. The students would then have to find a time when they could gain access to the computer, record the results of their programs, and bring the results to class the next time we met." Now professors can schedule time for their classes to use the TRS80s, so that explanations can be made with the computer right there. The professor can be there to answer any questions that come up as the students run their programs. Having classes use the TRS80s whenever possible will also free the main computer for use by those who need its ability to do fast calculations and to store large amounts of complex data.

These computers will not, however, be used solely by the college classes. They

will be available to those who are doing research work. They are also being used in workshops provided for teachers from local school systems and in a community education program. Dershem added, "We are hoping many students will make use of them." The room is open for student use whenever the library is open. Though they hope to move the TRS80s to a larger room, Dershem mentioned that he liked the idea of having them somewhere other than the Physics-Math building because it makes them seem more like something to be used by the whole school. Programs can be stored on cassettes, which the student must furnish. Dershem expressed the possibility of having cassettes of various programs available in the library's reserve section (for

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Budding computer experts Bruce Young and Dave Drummond log onto new microcomputers. (photo by Steve Goshorn)

Fodor replaces dance group

Eugene Fodor, one of the world's most celebrated violinists, will be featured by the 1979-80 Holland Great Performance Series Wednesday, March 12 at 8 p.m. in Dimnent Memorial Chapel.

The concert is a substitute event for the Krasnayarsk Dance Company of Russia, which cancelled its American tour earlier this year.

This is the final event for the 1979-80 series, which is co-sponsored by the Holland Concert Association and the Hope College Cultural Affairs Committee.

Holland has reciprocal agreements with concert associations in the communities of Benton Harbor-St. Joseph; Muskegon; and LaPorte, IN.

Tickets will be available at the door after 7:45 p.m. for people who are not members of the concert association. Cost is \$4 for adults and \$2 for students and children.

In 1974, the Colorado-born Fodor was catapulted into international prominence by a victory in Russia's prestigious Tchaikovsky Competition. In the ensuing five years, he has become one of the most



Eugene Fodor, violinist, will perform Wednesday in Dimnent Chapel.

visible and acclaimed instrumentalists of our day.

Fodor, who was the first violinist from the Western World to take top prize in the Tchaikovsky Competition, was no novice to competitions. He won his first national contest at the age of 12, and followed with

(continued on p. 3)

Fall classes to begin at 8

by David Fikse

The new schedule for the 1980 fall semester was approved at the Feb. 14 Administrative Affairs Board meeting. Preceding a close vote, discussion centered on Student Congress data form surveys conducted on the subject of the proposed schedule changes and surveys from a special subcommittee of the Board.

In December, because of the reaction to the committed spring schedule, the Administrative Affairs Board decided to appraise the present schedule. To facilitate this appraisal, the Board appointed a subcommittee to research to reaction of the community to the present schedule. The subcommittee held hearings and concluded that the proposed schedule for the fall semester provided some answers to the current and previous problems.

Since there was support for the continuance of one- and one-half-hour blocks of time on Tuesdays and Thursdays, these periods were carried over into the new schedule. With the rise in chapel at-

tendance at its mid-morning time, there was also support to keep the present chapel situation. One somewhat unresolvable issue the subcommittee encountered was the increase in late afternoon classes which conflicted with the desire to allow time for extra- and semi-curricular activities which usually occur in the late afternoon. Furthermore, there was continuing support for two community hours. According to Jon Huiskens, registrar, the faculty gave a generally favorable response to the present schedule.

At the Administrative Affairs Board meeting, the student members of the Board presented the Student Congress facts and opinions about the proposed schedule change. In virtually all the dorms polled, there was close to a 3:1 ratio opposing the schedule change. A Student Congress survey taken in Phelps cafeteria revealed figures of 195 against the new schedule and 60 in favor of it, or a 3.2:1 ratio. Student Congress itself voted

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Funds available for Japan semester

A select group of Hope students will take part in a five-week, five-semester hour credit seminar in Japan scheduled for the period May 18 to June 22, 1980. The seminar will consist of academic study, regular interaction with the Japanese college students and first-hand observation of the Japanese culture, traditions, language, and social and economic issues. External scholarship funds will be available for students selected.

Tokyo, the world's largest city, will be the site of much of the program. Classes will be held on the campus of Meiji Gakuin University and will include Japanese students. The classes will include the study of social and economic issues in Japan, Japanese culture and a "survival" Japanese language course. Lecture and discussion will be reinforced by field trips. Students will be housed in the central area of Tokyo near museums, commercial and shopping areas, and

culture centers.

The students will also explore the historic and cultural centers of Japan. These centers will include Kyoto, the Japanese capital from 794-1868; Nara, the cradle of Japanese arts, crafts, and literature; Nikko, with its famed architecture; and others.

All interested students should pick up an application form as soon as possible from James Piers, assistant professor of sociology, Graves Hall-4B.

You could visit Europe

Hope, by its affiliation with the Institute of European Studies (IES) and the Associate Colleges of the Midwest/Great Lakes College Association, offers its students the chance to study for a semester or a year through 17 different programs of the world.

Cost is one of the first drawbacks most students consider, but it needn't be. Paul Fried, director of Off-Campus Programs, said, "no one should be scared off from studying abroad, because if they are able to attend Hope College they should be able to afford a semester abroad."

Because one is officially a Hope student while enrolled in any of these programs, one is still entitled to financial aid. Although many programs are quite expensive—most average between \$1,000 and \$1,500 more than a semester at Hope—such programs as that in Hong Kong can conceivably stay at about the same cost as Hope. Transportation costs must be figured in as well, but Fried urges students to come in and figure it out before ruling it out. With a little arranging, he said, cost does not have to be an obstacle.

The Institute of European Studies offers programs in England, France, Germany, Spain, and Austria. The London semester program has an emphasis on history, political science, pre-law, and business. A year program in Durham provides the student with the opportunity to integrate into a regular European university. The Paris program has a special film-making course, the Nantes program has opportunities for business internships. The Freiburg, Madrid, and both French programs have language prerequisites, while the Vienna program has no such language requirement.

The colleges of the ACM/GLCA each handle one off-campus program. Japan, Scotland, India, Africa, Columbia, Yugoslavia, China, and Italy have all been locations for programs. These foreign studies each have a slightly different emphasis but acquisition of the language and knowledge of the culture are major objectives.

Application is a two-step process—first an application to Hope for permission to study off-campus, and then the application to the particular program. If accepted, the semester's curriculum must be approved by your Hope academic advisor.

The experience of a semester or year abroad offers a new perspective, a new and different culture, and new and interesting friends to the student willing to work it out. To quote Billy Joel, "When will you realize Vienna waits for you?"

M U N talks open to public

During today and tomorrow, a number of Model U.N. functions will be open to the Hope community.

During community hour today, Mr. Ruedas will speak in the Dewitt Ballroom, Room 203, on the U.N. and keeping the peace. From 3:00-4:00 p.m., Ruedas will speak on development in a world of scarce resources to the Economic Development class in Lubbers 111.

On Friday from 8:30 to 9:30 a.m., two panel discussions on the world wide refugee and energy problems will be held in the Dewitt Ballroom and Theater. At 11:00 a.m., Walter Judd will speak to the General Assembly in the Dewitt Theater. Seating is limited, and therefore restricted to the balcony.



"Granny" (Elizabeth Smither) was honored last Thursday on the occasion of her 80th birthday. (photo by Steve Goshorn)

Debate about registration to come

by Steve Muyskens

The draft and registration are things which could affect everyone. Some, however, have a greater interest in this issue than others. Aside from students and others who fall within the ages set for registration eligibility, possibly the two groups most interested in the registration issue are the armed forces and the lawmakers.

Sergeant Robert G. Miller, United States Navy recruitment officer for the city of Holland, remarked, "As far as the draft goes, I think it's a good idea." But, he said, "I don't think they should draft women."

"Congress is between a rock and a hard place," Miller explained. If they don't include women in the draft, they'll have all the ERA advocates on their backs. But if they do draft women they will have everybody else up in arms.

"If Congress is smart, they'll hold Congressional hearings" on the draft, said Miller. That way, he explained, Congress can decide to go ahead and register women, but they would not have

to draft them until after the hearings were done.

"I feel there should be some form of registration," remarked Miller. He asserted that registration would be worth the cost since, in his estimation, it would be at least as expensive to refurbish the draft mechanism in a hurry in case of war.

Will registration for the draft affect Miller's job? "People might take a little longer to look at the service," he predicted. As to the effects of the draft on recruiters, Miller stated, "It would increase our quota, but it will also make it easier as far as recruiting goes."

Miller is not under pressure to go out and round up recruits. "My paycheck comes in regularly whether I get 50 recruits a month or none," he explained. His job consists of referring people who are interested in the service to the right office in Detroit.

What is the advantage to volunteering during a draft? Miller sums it up as "choice or chance." If you are drafted, he

explained, "they'll put you in a job which needs to be filled."

In the past, draftees were inducted into the army or marine corps and the jobs that needed to be filled were "mainly infantry," said Miller. Of course, "this might totally change," he added, since "they still haven't set the ground rules" for a compulsory service plan.

Miller himself joined during the draft, not because he was afraid of being drafted, but "because I was interested in getting away from home"—Holland, Michigan.

Michigan Senator Donald Riegle has also expressed his views on this matter and released the following statement on President Carter's call for military registration and possible resumption of the military draft:

"President Carter has asked the Congress to approve military registration for all young men and women in America age 19 and 20. It is not clear whether this registration program will lead to a resumption of the military draft. In the

Student congress minutes

by Beth Dodd

Student Congress held a dinner meeting at 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 23.

After dinner president Jon Schmidt announced that two members of MOCP would be attending the General Senate of the Reformed Church in America as representatives of the school and Student Congress. He then asked for a few

volunteers to participate on a committee that was investigating the energy problem of the College.

Schmidt introduced special guests Jon Huiskens, registrar, and Robert Cecil, chairman of the Academic Affairs Board, who came to answer questions and discuss the new schedule which has been passed for fall semester-1980. This issue was hotly debated by Student Congress members, who were upset about the schedule for two main reasons: they didn't like the earlier hours and because it had been passed against their recommendation.

Discussion was brought to an end by president Schmidt as he introduced Dave Vanderwel, associate dean of students, who discussed the governmental structure of the College and what place Student Congress has in this structure. The meeting was then adjourned.

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Friday, March 7

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Showtimes 7:30 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

Admission: \$1 with ID.



Disco thrives at recent dance sponsored by the Black Coalition. (photo by Fred Ward)

Santa grants light request

by Richard L. Kuhrt

Last week, the *Holland Sentinel* donated a light table to the College. The table, which aids in composing the various pages of the newspaper, was the outcome of a letter written by Brion Brooks, anchor editor, to Santa Claus, stating that the one thing this college really needed was a light table. The letter was mailed in a special box in the post office for children's letters to Santa, and soon found its way to the desk of the managing editor of the *Sentinel*.

Since last fall, the anchor has been using the equipment at the *Holland Sentinel's* Eighth Street office to produce the school newspaper.

"The table was given," stated Don Skoglund, publisher of the *Sentinel*, "to help further the education of students at Hope." He went on to say that "It is a start in developing the print media at Hope College." Brion Brooks, editor of

the anchor, was delighted with the donation and looked upon it as a "big first step in improving the anchor facilities."

The light table is so called because of its use of light in aiding an operator in keeping lines straight. It is a glass table top with a light underneath, resting at a 45-degree angle upon a cabinet. The worker lays a grid sheet upon the table which allows him or her to lay out articles neatly on the different pages. This specific table, which was custom made, is of a design found to be the sturdiest as well as the most functional by the *Sentinel*.

Where the table will be set up has not yet been decided. One of several proposals is to set up a journalism lab in Lubbers Hall. However, this is an administrative decision which has not yet been made.

The anchor will also be making use of a composing machine donated to the College by a newspaper in Coldwater. "The machine which sets the type and makes a facsimile of the article in print is considered to be the middle step in the print process," explained Joe Mac Doniels, assistant professor of communications.

"These two machines," stated Mac Doniels, "will give students interested in the print media an opportunity to work on equipment representative of the modern print area."

Easing of Faculty loads not likely

by Steve Muyskens

"A commitment to excellence"—an oft-repeated phrase in Hope publications. Students have seen this phrase most recently used in a letter from President Van Wylen explaining tuition increases for next year.

But this commitment requires more than just works. "Adequate funds must be available, even in this period of rapid inflation, to ensure that Hope can maintain its commitment to excellence, and equitably compensate its faculty and staff," remarked registrar Jon Huiskens. A balance must be struck between having enough faculty to maintain the quality of the institution and keeping the cost of tuition low enough so that the College is affordable to everybody.

Of approximately 700 classes offered

fall semester of this year, after the drop/add period, 133 had one or more students over the maximum preferred class size indicated by the professor when the schedule was drawn up. This semester, 191 classes were over the preferred number. Although raw statistics can be misleading, this 43.6 percent increase does indicate a significant increase in "overcrowded" classes.

The department with the most classes over the preferred size this semester (as in past semesters) is business administration. As indicated by registration records, 16 classes in this department are in the "plus" range, eight of these containing over forty students.

All dance classes are larger than the maximum 16 desired. All senior seminar

classes are also overcrowded.

Diane Hichwa, assistant registrar, in reference to the plusses on the registration records noted that, "Some professors decided afterwards that they could take more students." She cited as an example Arthur Jentz's Business and Ethics class, which was originally slated to have 30 students maximum, but ended up with 50. "Typically, when a class goes over the limit, it is done with the professor's knowledge," she said.

Huiskens said that "Many studies show that class size has nothing to do with what is learned." He admitted, though, that it is possible to find studies that come to the opposite conclusion.

Dennis Voskuil, assistant professor of religion, who has over 160 students in four religion classes, observed that "40-plus (students) doesn't seem to affect the quality of the class." He did confess that it "would be easier not to have" that many.

"It is pretty difficult to keep classes below the limit," stated Huiskens. "You add one more and then one more and . . ."

Huiskens said that, "oversized classes tend to be on the introductory levels." When asked why senior seminars were overcrowded, he said that it was lack of planning resulting in too few sections being offered. When asked whether the new schedule was to blame, he replied, "partly."

Elton Bruins, chairman of the religion department, which has the second highest student credit hour load, agreed that "quite a few upper-level religion" classes are overcrowded. The Administration, said Bruins, "recognize on their computer that we should have nine, or at least eight (faculty members), but we can't get above seven."

The fact is that "the crunch is yet to come" in student enrollment, said Huiskens, citing a report dated Nov. 7, 1979 entitled "Demography and Student Recruitment." He explained, "1981-82 is still considered to be the peak" in people reaching college age. "This has affected tenure more than hiring," but, he continued, "If we want to add somebody somewhere, there has to be an exchange." In effect, a freeze has been put on the number of full-time faculty em-

Computers purchased

(continued from p. 1)

example, games such as chess or Monopoly), even though it would be some time before these could be completed.

There are some things the \$750 computers can do that a \$1 million computer like the Xerox Sigma VI can't. A major advantage is the TRS80's ability to do graphics. The Xerox computer can do graphics only by use of symbols. In order to change the graphics on a computer screen, one must erase the whole thing and start over. TRS80 computers can be set up so that graphics can be done on the screen using lines. Parts of these graphics can be changed or moved without destroying the rest. The computer can be programmed with a children's game in which an airplane is seen moving across the screen. If it is

programmed to play chess, the board and pieces will be depicted.

To illustrate how far computer science has come, Dershem quoted a book with a 1977 copyright, which said that the individuals who owned their own computers would be "either the rich or the eccentric." Right now Dershem is aware of at least eight professors, including himself, who own TRS80 computers. He has also met a number of students who either own one or know someone who does. Many school systems have this type of computer, which teachers can use in grading, and which students can use for self-directed study.

Students are urged to take advantage of the availability of these computers since they may find they will have to deal with them in the future.

Fodor to play at Dimnent

(continued from p. 1)

three other national victories, including the Merriweather Post Competition in Washington, before winning first prize at the International Paganini Competition in 1972. He was also the first artist to be honored with an invitation to play at the Ford White House. Last week he was the presenter on national television of the Grammy awards for best classical recordings during 1979.

Fodor was introduced to the violin by his father and continued his studies with Howard Wippler, former concertmaster of the Denver Symphony. He made his debut with the Denver Symphony Orchestra at the age of 10. He later studied with Jascha Heifetz. He was also a student at Juillard, Meadowmount, and Indiana University.

Fodor, described by the Oakland

Tribune as "an Adonis who plays like a young Paganini," has appeared on several television shows, with 14 appearances on the Tonight show alone. He plays a hundred engagements a year throughout the world as a solo recitalist, and with top symphony orchestras.

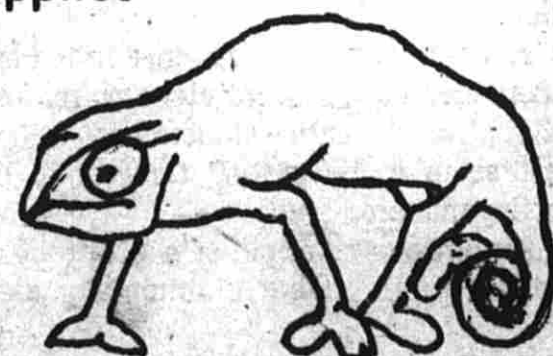
He is also an exclusive RCA recording artist, and, to date, has released six albums. His latest recording projects include two Bach unaccompanied sonatas.

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Attend Mid-East Day

In only one week, Thursday, March 13, Hope students have an chance to sleep-in, catch up on homework, or just blow off. All of these things, of course, are held dear to the hearts of most students, thus the chance for a free vacation is warmly welcomed. However, that is really not the purpose of this day off from classes.

This symposium is designed to be an opportunity to learn a great deal about the Middle East, in particular the historic conflict between the Israeli and the Arabs (along with specialized area such as energy, politics, and business), in a very painless and enlightening way. There will be

anchor editorials

no tests given or homework assigned, but it will give very "relevant" information into the Middle East which is becoming a very important center of our modern world.

Everyone complains about being in a monotonous rut of

going to classes or doing the same dull things day after day, that nothing ever happens at lil' old Hoep College in lil' old Holland Michigan. But now something is happening and it will only be to your advantage of the Critical Issues Symposium.

In all likelihood, this is your one chance to learn something obviously relevant to most anyone. This chance, in fact, may even allow you to learn more in one day than most of our congressional leaders on Capitol Hill know.

Every one of these people who will speak are considered an authority in their respective field. What makes this event even more unusual is that throughout the day people attending the sessions will have a chance to meet the leaders on a personal level, allowing us to ask specific questions and discuss issues that are of special interest to the students.

For these reasons alone, we strongly urge your to attend the key speeches and the workshops. After all, what's the harm in learning something while your here at college?

What does S.C. really do?

by Steve Muyskens

Is the Hope College Student Congress effective? Should it be effective? Do Hope students care what their SC reps do?

Effective in this context refers to influence in policy-making bodies on Hope's campus. Student Congress has two representatives on all of the major boards and committees on campus. But, it must be asked, do these representatives really get to express their opinions? Is there student opinion to get across?

On two of the most powerful boards on campus, the Administrative and Academic Affairs Boards, Student Congress reps sit in, but rarely do they comment unless their comments are solicited from other members of the board. If a representative does make an objection or astute observation, his comments are usually smoothed over by other board members.

At least Student Congress representatives are making it to their assigned board and committee meetings consistently this year. Last fall, assistant dean of students Bruce Johnston complained that, "last year's Student Congress reps hardly ever showed" at Campus Life Board meetings. The Student Congress president, who was supposed to be on the board, showed up "only once," according to Johnston.

This year's Student Congress president Jon Schmidt has not let SC representatives become so lax in their duties. Reps are consistently at their meetings and have legitimate excuses when they cannot attend. Reps who have three unexcused absences from SC meetings are being subjected to disciplinary action.

Even though SC reps are attending their meetings, student views on matters that affect the entire student body still do not seem to be getting through to the policy makers.

An obvious example of a policy being railroaded through with minimal student

input is the new schedule. When the schedule was being discussed and approved by the Administrative Affairs Board last spring, Student Congress reps were at the meetings, but the student body as a whole was completely unaware of the impending change in plan. When it became known that the schedule was being altered last October, announcement of the change caused a slew of objections and a flurry of activity by SC to try to revoke the change. But it was too late. The new schedule had been sent in for publication and it was no longer possible to change it no matter how much the student body opposed it. It is possible that some action could have been taken had student opinion been solicited on the proposed change last spring or early in the fall, but for some reason student knowledge of the action was circumvented.

Was this a deliberate move on the part of the Administration to get a change they felt necessary through committee without encountering student opinion which they felt might oppose such a change? Possibly, but the fact remains that SC reps were at the meetings and could have made the plans known.

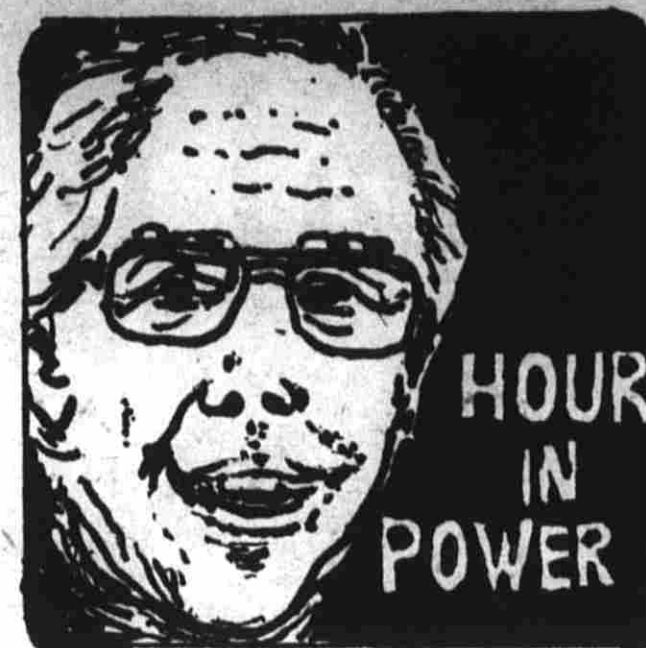
The anchor might also be at fault here. It could have reported on the committee's actions had it had a reporter at the meetings last spring. But an anchor news article can only report on what is happening. It cannot solicit student opinions and present them to the policy makers as a rep can—indeed, as a rep is elected and appointed to do.

So what went wrong? Why wasn't student opinion presented at an early stage in the decision-making process? Three possible explanations may be postulated.

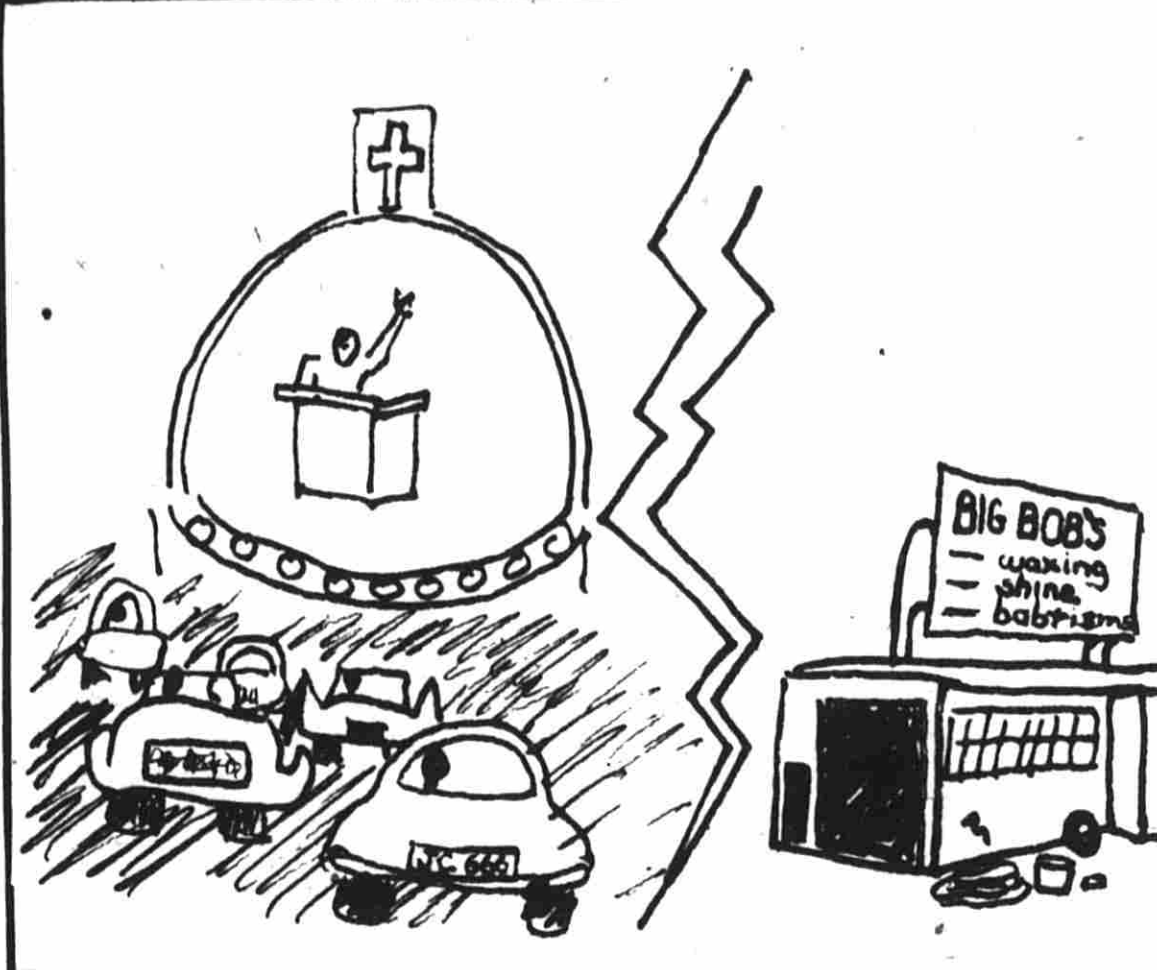
The first two explanations are interrelated. It is possible that there was no student opinion on this issue at the time something could have been done

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Chris Doyle & Mike



Once upon a time, a hometown boy made good . . . paving paradise, putting up parking lots and speaking to the great unwashed



Registration support urged

I have prepared a response to a letter written by Donald and Shirley Van Hoeven that appeared in the anchor of Feb. 28, in which they expressed their opinion against registration for the draft.

The Van Hoevens have expressed an opinion against registration for the draft. I wish to take this opportunity to mention some of the things I feel are of the utmost importance as this situation is considered.

They mention that we are on the verge of another "decade of overt nationalism and excessive militarism." I feel that the

backed by Moscow. With this in mind let us remember 1) how the Communist Governments run the newspapers, and 2) how the Soviets recently exiled Andrei Sakharov. Dissidents to the Soviet Government do not walk freely in the USSR. The Soviet Government has even cancelled a dance troupe's tour of America that would have stopped at Hope College, because of the problems they are having with defections. I have heard of numerous artists and others that have

(continued on p. 9)

letters

increased nationalism is one of the best things that could happen to this country at this point. After the highly individualistic decades of the 60s and 70s it is about time this country pulled 220 million separate factions together and started acting cohesively. Nationalism is pride and I am one person who is proud to be an American. As for militarism, over the past several years President Carter has cut the defense spending budget as the scrapping of the B-1 bomber project indicates. In the past 20 years, any expert will verify, we have gone from huge military advantages over the Soviets to being even or slightly behind them now. In no way can I call what we have "excessive militarism" when the Soviets would not hesitate for a moment to include some new type of military mechanism, whether it be biological, chemical, nuclear, psychological, or social, in their arsenal.

We must also consider the media that we are taking advantage of now. The right to speak and write our opinions about whatever we wish is one of the rights that this country has held for two hundred years. I feel that it is fairly safe to say that registration for the draft is in response to Communist aggression

hope college anchor holland, michigan.

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Critical issues symposium:

Focus on the Middle East

GES
MARCH 6, 1980

MARCH 13, 1980

Maksoud Leads off Day's Activities

Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer to the United Nations from the Arab League, will begin the day's activities at 9 a.m. in the chapel with a lecture on "The Configuration of Peace in the Middle East: An Arab/Palestinian View."

Maksoud is a Lebanese lawyer

educated at the American University in Beirut, George Washington University, where he also taught at the Center for Contemporary Arab Affairs, and Oxford University in England.

Maksoud was senior editor of *Al-Ahram*, Cairo's leading Arab newspaper, from 1961 to 1971 and in 1975

he was chief editor of another prominent Arab newspaper, *An-Nahar* of Beirut.

He has also completed two American tours in which he has addressed many of the country's most prestigious groups and has earned the reputation of being a very dynamic speaker.

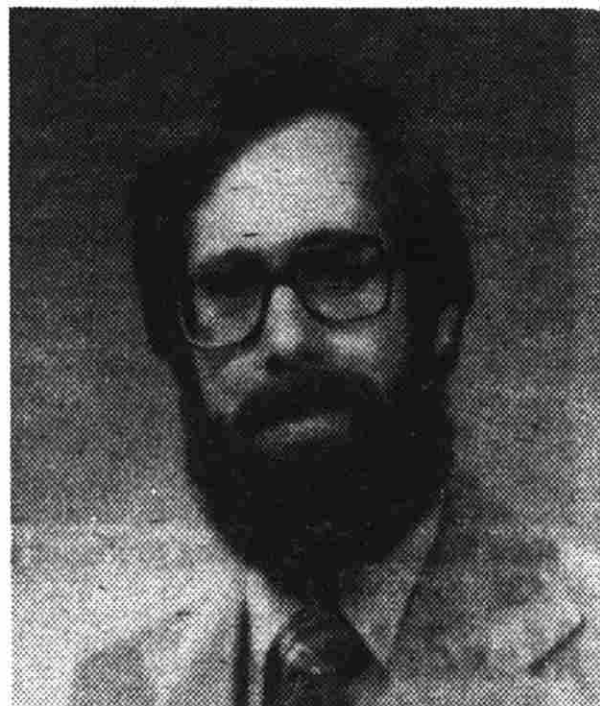
Leaders Probe Issues

Slavens

Tom Slavens will present a workshop on "Islam in the 20th Century." Slavens joined the University of Michigan faculty in 1964 and is currently a professor of library science. He received his masters of divinity from the Union Theological Seminary in 1954, his masters in library science from the University of Minnesota in 1962, and his doctorate in library science from the University of Michigan in 1965.

Along with his responsibilities in the library science department Slavens has also given several lectures for outside groups including such topics as: "Genealogical Research," "Religions Around the World," "History of Books," and "Computer-Assisted Instruction."

He is currently doing research on sources of information in the humanities. Among his most recent publications are: *Computer-Assisted Instruction in the Education of Reference Librarians*; "Teaching Library Science Student to do Bibliographical Searches of Automated Data Bases," and *Informational Interviews and Questions*.

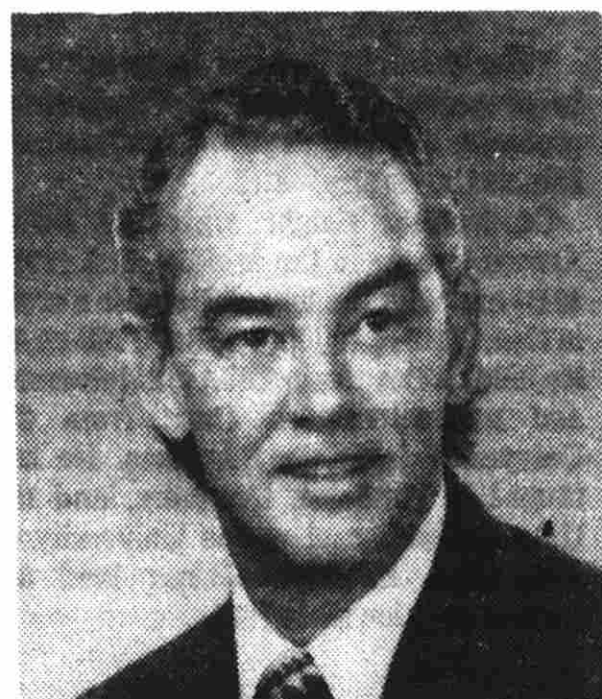


Robert Cline, assistant professor of economics

Tharin and Cline

"Energy and U.S. Foreign Policy" will be co-presented by Robert Cline, assistant professor of economics, and J. Cotter Tharin, professor of geology, both faculty of Hope.

Cline graduated Phi Beta Kappa from



J. Cotter Tharin, professor of geology

the College of William and Mary in 1968. He received his M.A. in 1971 and Ph.D. in 1977 from the University of Michigan. He returned to U of M in 1977-78 as a visiting assistant professor of economics. He has been the recipient of a number of grants and has published numerous papers on public finance.

Tharin received his B.S. from St. Joseph College in 1954, his M.S. in 1958, and his Ph.D. in 1960 from the University of Illinois, where he was also an instructor till 1961. Tharin has been at Hope since 1967 and is presently chairman of the geology department. Together Tharin and Cline will share their collective knowledge on the U.S. policy toward energy.

Scudder

Lewis R. Scudder, presently on leave of absence from the Division of World Ministries, is a Ph.D. student at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. He will present the morning workshop on "American Church Involvement in the Arab World."

Scudder, a 1963 Hope graduate, attended Western Theological Seminary and was ordained in 1966. He was commissioned to Arabia and studied intensive Arabic in Beirut, Lebanon from 1967 to 1968. From 1969 to 1970 he was Director of Research and Publication at the

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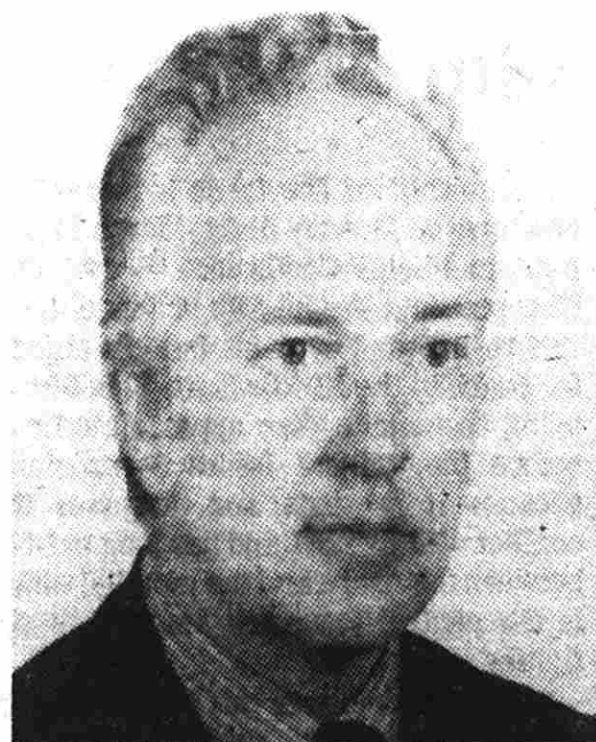
Draper to give U.S. View

Morris Draper, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, will be the final speaker of the Symposium, presenting "The Configuration of Peace in the Middle East: The American View."

Draper received his B.A. in Political Science from the University of California in 1952 and did post-graduate work at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon from 1959 to 1961.

Draper speaks Arabic and French, plus some Turkish and Spanish. He received a Meritorious Honor Award in 1967.

He joined the U.S. Foreign Service in 1952. His diplomatic assignments included: Executive Secretariat, 1952-54; Political Officer, Singapore, 1955-56; Political Secretary attached to the Baghdad Pact Secretariat, Baghdad, Iraq, 1957-59; Arabic language training, Beirut, Lebanon, 1959-61; Chief, Economic Section, Jidda, Saudi Arabia, 1961-64; Director, Foreign Service Training Branch, Personnel Department, Department of State, 1964-66; Turkish Desk Officer, 1966-68; Head, Cyprus Task Force, 1967; Political Counselor, Amman, Jordan, 1968-70; Political Counselor, Ankara, Turkey, 1970-74; Special Assistant in Charge of Special Projects, 1974-76; Country Director for Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon, 1976-78. Draper was appointed to his present position in August of 1978.



Morris Draper, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Mid-Eastern and South Asian Affairs



Aaron D. Rosenbaum, Director of Research, American-Israel Public Affairs Committee

Arab View Presented

Aaron David Rosenbaum will present the keynote afternoon speech, entitled "The Configuration of Peace in the Middle East: A View from the American Jewish Committee."

Rosenbaum is Director of Research of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and a contributing editor of the *Near East Report*. He joined the staff in 1972.

AIPAC is the only registered lobbying group which works on behalf of legislation and other congressional action affecting Israel. It is also active in other public action from Washington with a view toward improving the friendship and cooperation between the United States and Israel.

The *Near East Report* is a weekly newsletter dealing with American policy in the Middle East and is widely read on Capitol Hill, throughout official Washington, and throughout the United States.

Rosenbaum is a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he was named a James B. Angell Scholar for his studies in Soviet and Chinese political science and history. As a ghost-writer and analyst, he has written extensively on the Arab-Israel conflict, oil, arms, and the Palestinians. He has helped in the preparation of two major books on the Middle East and edited a third. He was the co-author of the *Near East Report* special survey, *Myths and Facts*, which has sold more than 300,000 copies in seven printings. Since joining AIPAC, he has spoken to many groups throughout the United States on current affairs in the Middle East and in Washington.

by Gordon VanWynen

Many members of the Hope College community have expressed a desire to be involved in discussions of some of the critical issues which we face in contemporary society. Such concern is basic to our mission; the need has been to provide significant opportunities to accomplish this.

The concept of the Critical Issues Symposium has been developed to respond to this expression of interest and concern. The first such Symposium will be held on March 13; the theme will be the Middle East with particular focus on Arab and Israeli issues. Full details of the program and speakers are presented in this anchor supplement.

A truly distinguished group of experts will be with us; a format has been developed that will enable every member of the campus community to attend all of the major addresses and two related workshops. Most classes will not be held on March 13 so that everyone can participate for the entire day. The three major addresses will provide Arab, Israeli, and U.S. perspectives on the issues. The workshops will enable each of us to participate in in-depth discussions on topics of special interest. There will also be many opportunities for one-to-one discussion with our guests. Together we will seek to identify the issues that must be resolved and thereby to explore the configuration for peace in the Middle East.

The Critical Issues Symposium provides a unique growing-learning

possibility for every one of us. I hope you will actively participate. Your involvement will be rewarding for you personally and will be a source of encouragement to your colleagues to participate as well.

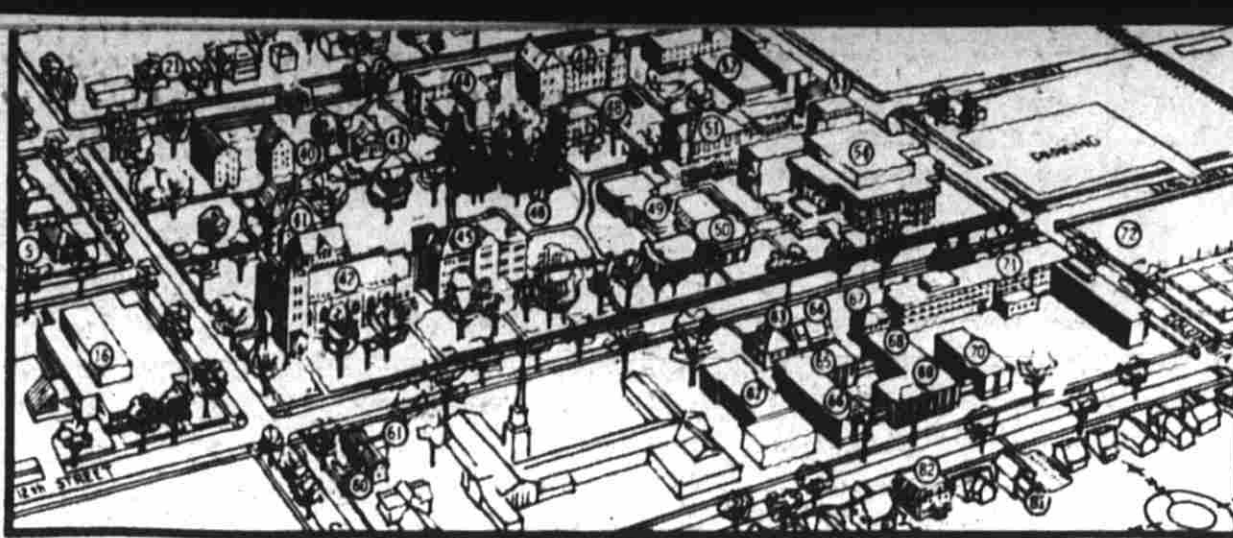
A committee of students, faculty, and staff members have been working very diligently on this Symposium. As you read the details of the plans for the day, I hope you will feel their excitement and enthusiasm for all that this day can mean in the life of the College.

Leaders Elaborate on Topics

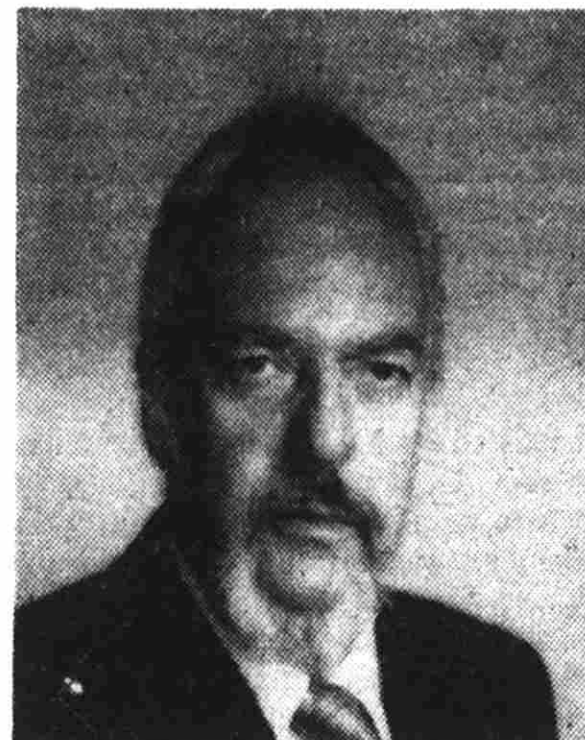
Brooks

The Workshop entitled "Judaism in the 20th Century" will be presented by Michael Brooks, lecturer in the Program on Studies in Religion, the University of Michigan.

A graduate of Brandeis in 1968 and Harvard with a M.A. in 1970, Brooks is a doctoral candidate in ancient history at the University of Michigan. He was a founding member of the Havurat Shalom Community Seminary, where he studied from 1968 to 1971. In 1971-1972 he was a visiting graduate student in Jewish history at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He also serves as Jewish chaplain at the Federal Correctional Institution in Milan, Michigan, and as principal of the Shaarey Hebrew High School in Southfield, Michigan.



Phelps cafeteria (52); Dimnent Memorial Chapel (42); Peale Science Center, room 219 (16); Graves Hall, Winants Auditorium (41); Nykerk Hall of Music, Wichers Auditorium (50); and DeWitt Cultural Center, DeWitt Theatre and room 203 (54).



Moshe M. Czudnowski, professor of political science at Northern Illinois University

Czudnowski

"The Political Process in Israel" will be presented by Moshe M. Czudnowski, professor of political science at Northern Illinois University.

Czudnowski fought with the Allied Armed Forces in the Middle East (1942-1945) and with the Israeli Defense Forces in their War of Independence (1948-1950). He holds a B.A. from Tel-Aviv University and a Doctorat en Droit from the Universite de Paris, Sorbonne. He has taught in England, Germany, and the U.S., and in Israel at the University of Jerusalem. Czudnowski has held his current position since 1971.

international studies in 1978. He has also held visiting professorships at Shimer College, Northeastern Illinois University, and the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. He is the author of several books or monographs, numerous scholarly articles and reviews, and many popular writings.

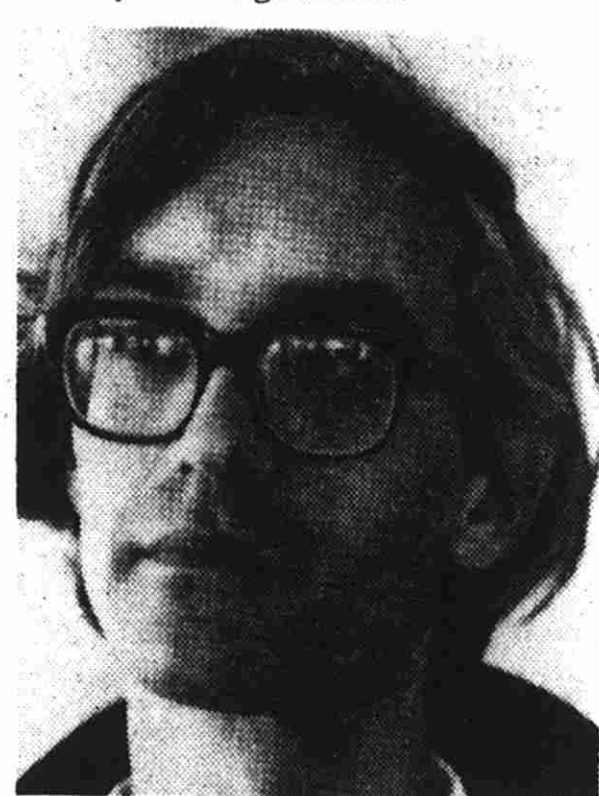


Channa Palti, Consul for Press and Information, Consulate General of Israel

Palti

Channa Palti, Consul for Press and Information, Consulate General of Israel, Chicago will give a workshop entitled "The Peace-Making Process Begun at Camp David."

Palti moved to Haifa from Germany as a child with her family in 1932. She is a graduate of Hebrew University in Jerusalem in Yiddish literature and international relations. During WW II she was a truck driver in the ATS (British Army Women's Corps) and an Education Officer. Since 1948 she has worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Ezra Mendelsohn, visiting professor at U of M

Mendelsohn

Ezra Mendelsohn will lead a workshop entitled "Zionism in Israel Today."

A native of New York City, Mendelsohn is currently senior lecturer in the Institute of Contemporary Jewry and Russian Studies Department of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, but he is on leave to serve as visiting professor of history at the University of Michigan. Mendelsohn's major publication is *Zionism in Inter-war Poland*.

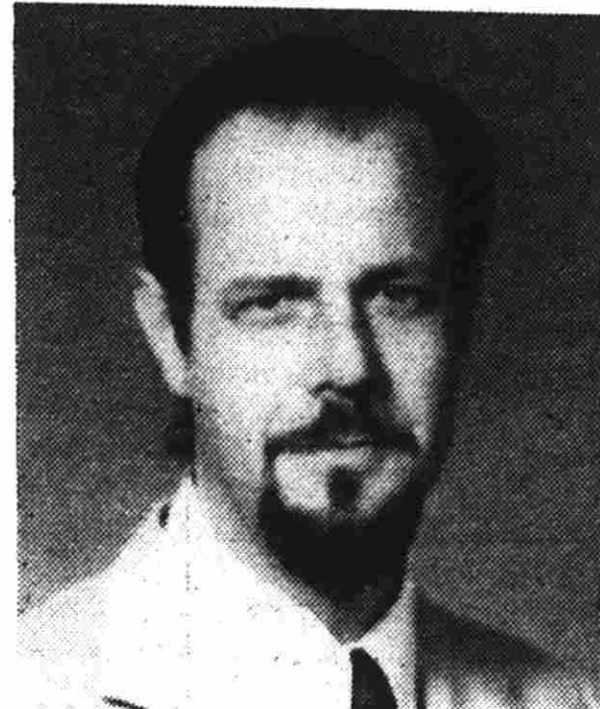
A.M. workshops continue

(continued from p. 5)

University Christian Center in Beirut.

In 1972 Scudder received an M.A. from the American University of Beirut while working as a staff member on the Middle East for the Ford Foundation. Scudder's next position was pastor of the National Evangelical Church of Kuwait in the Arabian Gulf.

He returned to the United States in 1976 and began his present work on his doctoral in 1977 at McGill.



Lewis R. Scudder, presently on leave of absence from the Division of World Ministries

Huizenga

"Business Interactions in the Arab World" will be the title of a workshop given by Peter H. Huizenga, a 1960 Hope graduate. Huizenga attended graduate school at the University of Illinois and received his law degree in 1963.

He was in practice for eight years in Chicago before becoming vice president of Waste Management Inc. His business experience in the Middle East should give a personal light to this workshop.

Secchia

Peter Secchia will lead a workshop discussing "Presidential Politics and the Middle East." Secchia is State Campaign Manager for Republican Presidential candidate John Connally and has long been active in Michigan and national politics.

Secchia is the president of the Board of Directors of the Universal Companies, a large conglomerate out of Grand Rapids.



Allen Dowty, professor of government and International Studies, University of Notre Dame

Dowty

Allen Dowty, who will discuss "Presidential Politics and the Israeli World," graduated summa cum laude from Shimer College in 1959. He received his M.A. in 1960, and his Ph.D. in 1963 in history from the University of Chicago. Following an instructorship at Chicago City College, he spent 12 years in Israel, mostly at the Hebrew University, beginning with an Edmund de Rothschild Fellowship and rising to the rank of Senior Lecturer in the Department of International Relations. He has also served for two years as Executive Director of the Leonard David Institute for International Relations in Jerusalem.

Dowty joined the faculty of the University of Notre Dame in 1975 and was named professor of government and

IRC presents film

A film entitled *The Issue is Peace* will be shown on Monday night, March 10, at 8 p.m. in Phelps Conference Room. This film presents the history of Israel from 1918 to 1979 and explains Israel's objects for peace in the Middle East. This film is being shown at a very appropriate time, before the Critical Issues Symposium, because it presents and discusses the conflict which exists and has long existed between the Arabs and the Israelis, which is the central focus for Thursday's activities.

At the conclusion of this film will be an open discussion time about the film and the "critical issue" involved.

**Remember
these times**

Saga

breakfast 7:15-8:45, lunch 11:30-1:45, dinner 4:30-6:30.

Dow

closed 8:30-11:30 a.m., 2-4 p.m.

Library

closed 9-12 noon, 2-4:30 p.m., 7-8:30 p.m.

Hoeksma Traces Israeli History in Mid-East

MARCH 6, 1980

by Renze Hoeksma

How and why did Israel come into being as a state in the Middle East? There are many answers to that question. Jewish history has much to do with the answer. There was a yearning to return to the Holy Land in accordance with the Divine promise. Secondly, there was the driving force of anti-Semitism in Germany, reaching its height after the rise of Hitler, and elsewhere.

The Balfour Declaration issued by the British Government in 1917 promising a "national homeland" to the Jews in Palestine is cited as a third answer. Others view the Nov. 29, 1947 resolution of the United Nations calling for the partition of Palestine into a Palestinian and Arab state as the key event. It is believed to be a combination of these factors joined in a nationalist movement that made the most of each.

That nationalist movement is, of course, Zionism. Nationalism is a consciousness of membership in a nation and some desire to forward the interests of that nation. Positive elements in nationalism are a fairly large group of people, a common historical tradition, the notion of inhabiting a particular territory—love of a particular soil acquired by education and training—and a common language. Judaism as a unifying factor was important in creating Jewish nationalism but Jewish nationalism, like other nationalisms, arose after religion was losing its hold.

One is likely to see a religious revival before a surge of nationalism (e.g. the Reformation). National movements come to the fore when religious differences that arise, due to heightened interest in religion, are pushed into a secondary role. Judaism is the core

around which Jewish nationalism built. Broadly speaking, however, religion is a significant part of Zionism, but it is not the constant element in Jewish nationalism.

Thirty-six centuries have passed, as recorded in Genesis 12, verses 1 to 3, since the Lord told Abraham he would make Abraham's seed a great nation. This is repeated to Abraham's successors, Isaac and Jacob.

Thirty-two centuries ago, in 1210 B.C., the tribal ancestors of the Jews entered Canaan, present-day Palestine, under the leadership of Moses and later Joshua. They had left Egypt 40 years previously and while wandering in the wilderness had forged a nation bound by God's law. Historical evidence exists for this.

The first tribes warred against each other and then King Saul came to the throne as the first and pacifying king. King David followed from 1010 B.C. to 970 B.C. and was succeeded by his son Solomon from 970 B.C. to 930 B.C. It was during the reign of King Solomon that the first and great temple was built at Jerusalem.

This first period is not impressive institutionally, but the Jews did receive the law and the idea of a nation. Spiritually and culturally it witnessed the evolution of faith, ethics, and social conscience, which one can read about in Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, and Jeremiah. The cult and culture of Judaism, their faith, their conception of their origin, history, and destiny, has been woven with their past life in Palestine and with the Messianic expectation of its renewal.

Ten tribes seceded, were eventually led into captivity, and disappeared. The two tribes of Judah (Judah and Benjamin) lasted until 586 B.C., when the Chaldeans,

or Babylonians, from present-day Iraq, deported them into captivity.

In 538 B.C. Cyrus the Great of Persia, present-day Iran, gave permission to the Jews to return to Palestine. Forty thousand did so. During the next 300 to 400 years B.C. the first five books of the Bible were written—the Torah, or the Pentateuch—and became the focus of Jewish life. Also the books of Job, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Proverbs, and some of the first Psalms were written.

In 198 B.C. the Seleucid of Syria conquered Jerusalem, but when they banned the Torah the Jews revolted. Under the Maccabees, who were priest-kings and very able military leaders, the Jews were independent in Palestine until the conquest of Jerusalem by the Romans in 63 B.C.

In 66 A.D. the Jews revolted against Roman taxation, but the Romans sub-

dued the Jews and burned the second temple. The Jews had fierce rebellious spirit. It is the wall of this second temple, which is also very probably the wall of the first temple as well, that makes up the "wailing wall" (or Western Wall) in Jerusalem today. Gold Mier records in her autobiography that when the Israelis defeated the Arab nations in the June 1967 war, "In the first place, of course, the Jews streamed to Jerusalem; thousands and thousands of people daily crowded the Old City, praying in front of the Western Wall and picking their way through the ruins of what had been the Jewish quarter. But we also went to Bethlehem, Jericho, Hebron, and Gaza and Sharm el Sheikh."

In 115-132 A.D. the Jews revolted against Rome again. Jerusalem was destroyed, many Jews were slaughtered,

(continued on p. 8)

More Info on Day's Activities

In addition to his keynote address at 9 a.m. Thursday, March 13, Clovis Maksoud will be eating in the Phelps Conference Room at noon. Anyone interested in joining him for an informal question-and-answer period is welcome.

Aaron Rosenbaum, the main afternoon speaker, will have supper in the Phelps Conference Room at 5 p.m. and, again, anyone interested in further discussion with him is welcome to come.

All of the workshop leaders are also planning on eating at Phelps Cafeteria so

interested persons can continue discussion with them.

Due to the prestigious position of both Maskoud and Rosenbaum they will each hold a press conference at approximately 11 and 11:45.

Dave Vanderwel is the official coordinator of the day's activities. The key speech will be recorded in videotape and workshops on audio tape.

Each workshop leader will have a faculty and a student host to help him get around the campus or help with any other situation.

The Configuration of peace in the Middle East

An Arab/Palestinian view

9 a.m.—ADDRESS by Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer to the United Nations for the Arab League Dimnent Chapel

10:30-11:45 a.m.—WORKSHOP SESSIONS

Islam in the 20th Century—Thomas Slavens—Winants Auditorium, Graves Hall
Presidential Politics and the Middle East—Peter Secchia—Wichers Auditorium, Music Building
Energy and U.S. Foreign Policy—J. Cotter Tharin and Robert Cline—DeWitt Theatre
American Church Involvement in the Arab World—Lewis Scudder—Peale Science Center-219
Business Interaction in the Arab World—Peter Huizenga—DeWitt 203

The American-Jewish community view

2 p.m.—ADDRESS by Aaron Rosenbaum, Director of Research, American Israel Public Affairs Committee Dimnent Chapel

3:30-4:45 p.m.—WORKSHOP SESSIONS

Judaism in the 20th Century—Moshe M. Czudnowski—Winants Auditorium, Graves Hall
Presidential Politics and the Israeli World—Allen Dowty—Wichers Auditorium, Music Building
The Peace-Making Process Begun at Camp David—Channa Palti—DeWitt Theatre
The Political Process in Israel—Michael Brooks—Peale 219
Zionism in Israel Today—Ezra Mendelsohn—DeWitt 203

7 p.m.—ADDRESS: "The Configuration of Peace in the Middle East: The American View," by Morris Draper, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Mid-Eastern and South Asian Affairs—Dimnent Chapel

THE CRITICAL ISSUES SYMPOSIUM IS SPONSORED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS, CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, MICHIGAN COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES, PADNOS FOUNDATION, AND HOPE COLLEGE.

Israeli History Provides Background for Discussions

(continued from p. 7)

and many more were carried away captive. For two centuries a pacified Jewish community lived under a patriarch approved by Rome. Finally the Jews were down to a few thousand impoverished Jews. Since the Seventh Century the Arabs had uninterrupted control of Palestine, at least until the 20th Century.

In spite of nearly 2,000 years in dispersed countries the Jews maintained their identity and purpose. They saw their destiny as delivery from exile and a return to their ancestral home. They saw the universe as governed by a divine design, the theme of which was God's relation to his people, the Jews, all relating to God's covenant with Abraham 36 centuries before.

In the 19th Century in France, in Poland, and in Russia the Jews were increasingly persecuted. In France, Army Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a Jew, was falsely accused of disloyalty to France and was dishonored by the French people. The French shouted "Death to the Jews." Leo Pinsker and Theodore (Leo) Herzl, an Austrian Jew, said that the Jews were looked upon as an abnormal nation—God had called them a "peculiar people"—and the only thing to do was to establish a state of their own. This state would be one in which the Jews would never be a minority, having suffered from their minority status in too many countries. In 1897 the World Zionist Organization was founded. Kenya and Argentina were mentioned as possible homelands for the Jews, but in 1905 the Jews rejected these and opted for Palestine.

On Nov. 2, 1917, the British Government issued the Balfour Declaration, stating:

His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The Declaration was left deliberately vague—a little like President Carter promising and then soft-pedaling a "homeland" for the Palestinians in 1977. In 1917, 8 percent of the population of Palestine was Jewish. Later the British said "National Homeland" did not mean a "Jewish State." The British issued the Balfour Declaration as a part of wartime survival diplomacy, probably to repay Chaim Weizmann, later Israel's first president, who had contributed to Britain's World War I effort by discoveries in the field of explosives; in order to keep Russia in the war on the side of the Allies as Russia entered into

revolution; and in order to get the Jews of America to counter their country's apathy toward the war. There also may have been some long-range strategic feelings that the Jews would be a stabilizing factor in the Middle East, their goodwill was worth gaining, and sponsoring Zionism would keep the French claims to parts of Palestine under British control. All of these factors were probably fostered by a sympathy derived from the Bible and a desire to regenerate an ancient people.

the war with more territory than the partition plan envisioned and also got rid of a lot of Arabs in the process. Those remaining were the poorest, less troublesome Arabs.

The Jewish victory in 1948 was not miraculous. The Israelis had high morale. They were well-fed and well-equipped. They had internal lines of communication and a remarkable organizational ability. In addition to this they received external diplomatic and military assistance.

"There is right on both sides, which is what makes the problem so difficult to solve."

Britain obtained the Palestine area as a mandate. At the beginning Britain was a pro-Jewish community in Palestine and certainly the Jewish community was the easier with which to deal. Then after some fairly serious riots Britain shifted to a more "even-handed" policy—something like the United States has recently tried at times. Sometimes, like the United States, Britain was pro-Arab. Britain satisfied neither the Arabs nor the Jews, just as the United States has satisfied neither side. Perhaps this is the price of leadership, if it can be called leadership.

Britain finally turned the Palestine mandate over to the newly-formed United Nations Organization. The United Nations, after juggling the "hot potato" a bit, passed a resolution on Nov. 29, 1947, calling for the partition of Palestine. This certainly lent credit to the formation of the State of Israel.

The Soviet Union supported the formation of the State of Israel, supplying arms to the Israeli forces and quickly recognizing the State of Israel. The USSR did this to get Britain out of the Middle East, turning against Israel shortly after the British departed. President Harry Truman recognized the new State of Israel on May 15, 1948, about 10 minutes after it came into existence. Thus the United States in some senses inherited the British mantle on May 15, 1948.

Immediately upon the State of Israel declaring her independence, the armies of the neighboring Arab States moved in to destroy Israel.

The 1948 War should really be divided into two sections—an insurgency against British rule prior to May 15, 1948, and a belligerency on the international level after May 15, 1948. Israel did relatively poorly under the former and much better under the latter, once British domestic restraints were removed.

Israel as it realized its own military superiority was often opposed to truces, except to expand and consolidate their new state and territory. She came out of

The Arabs on the other hand were over-confident, placing too much confidence in numbers—today, approximately 150 million vs. 3.5 million Israelis. The Arabs lacked modern weapons and were soon demoralized. They were poorly led, had a low fighting spirit and poor strategic planning. Communication between Arab countries and between military commanders was poor to nonexistent. In addition to this they had practically no outside support.

The 1948 war established irreconcilable patterns of thinking between Arab and Israeli stereotypes of each other and themselves. The 1956 Suez War and the June 1967 War confirmed these stereotypes. After the fourth war in October 1973 these deeply rooted patterns of thinking were shaken.

The Israeli people had seen and thought of the Arabs as an inferior and dangerous people. The best way to handle them was to use force as a deterrent. When the Arabs attacked, the Israelis bashed them swiftly and effectively—an eyeball for an eyelash. The Israelis sought to maintain military superiority and physically defensible borders, using the Suez Canal as the best antitank ditch of all time. Repeated Israeli victories confirmed them in the wisdom of their strategy.

On the Arab side there had been a deep and smarting feeling of humiliation and injustice stemming from Israeli successes. What was particularly frustrating was that God was supposed to be on the Muslim side. The Arabs knew they were despised by the Israelis and also most of the Western world. They almost believed that they could not unite or master the sophisticated weaponry of the 20th Century.

President Sadat's successful sending of Egyptian troops across the Suez Canal on Oct. 6, 1973, even though offset by subsequent Israeli military victories, and the effect on the rest of the world of the "oil weapon" has changed the conception of Jews and Arabs of each other and

themselves. Victor over vanquished had prevented the two sides from even talking. The myths of the invincibility of the Israelis were shattered. They made mistakes and were human just like the Arabs: mistakes in intelligence gathering and analysis. Mistakes in waiting prior to attacking.

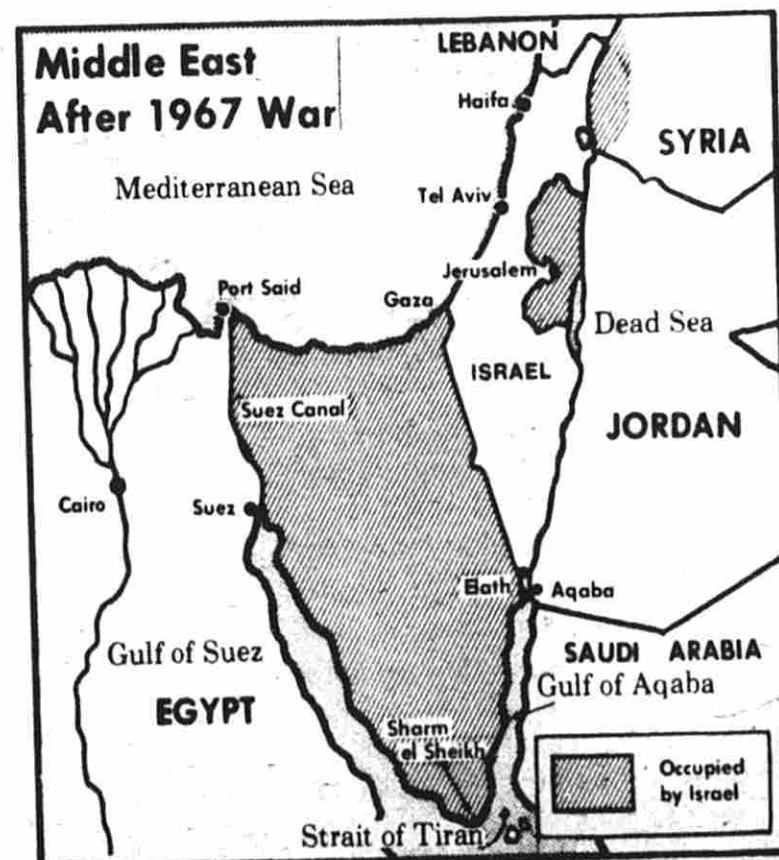
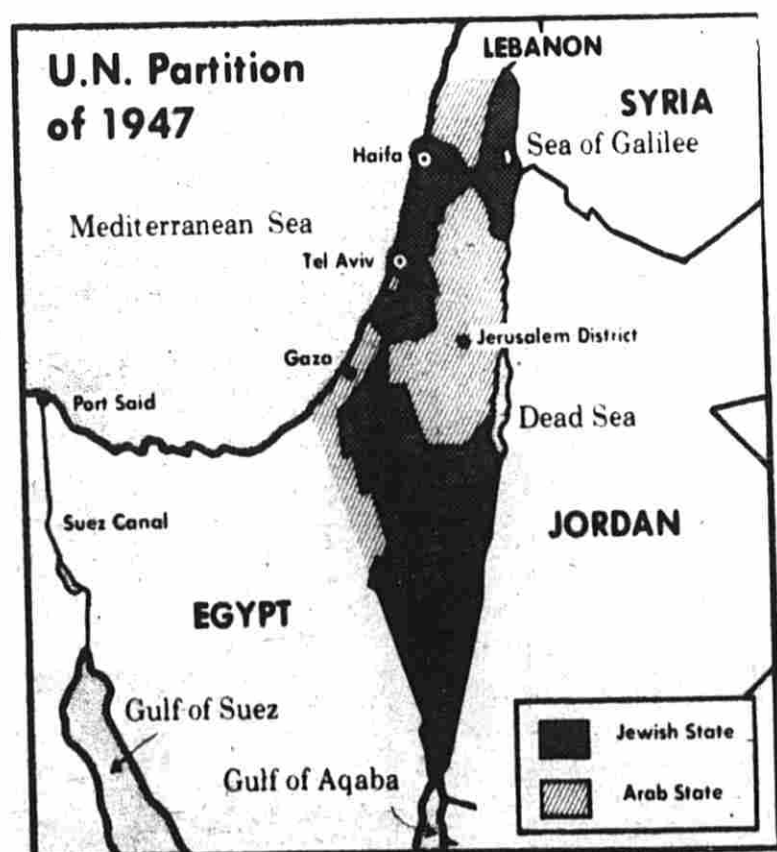
An Egyptian Army Officer said that the Israeli Army officers "are quite decent chaps—but I'm not so sure about their long-haired other ranks" after visiting Israeli prisoners of war. A West Bank Palestinian said, "I have always felt able to hold my own with other people—except when in the presence of Israelis. They made me feel as if I was deprived of my manhood—but no longer." Moishe Dayan said, "At last we have arranged things by talks like human beings instead of by tank fire and exploding grenades." A professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem said, "People are asking themselves how long this must go on. A fifth war? Or a sixth? We could probably win them—but at what cost?"

It would be misleading to offer these quotations without pointing to the deep mistrust accumulated over recent decades and the centuries before. There is a will to negotiate but each side suspects that the other will get as much as possible for itself in return for as little as possible. The joint will for peace is still fragile. Also "Confrontation countries" such as Syria and Jordan have not engaged in the peace process.

In many ways the road ahead for the Israelis is likely to be harder than for the Arabs. The fear of extinction has not been removed from every Israeli heart. They feel the occupied territory gives them a tangible shield or buffer, and in a sense it does—12 minutes longer to prepare for an air strike. Yet there is some feeling in Israel that the securest border is one that is acceptable to the Arabs as well as Israel.

On the Egyptian side, and to a lesser degree on the part of other Arab countries, they say that what they are offering may seem intangible but is in fact the one thing Israel has always wanted: acceptance of the State of Israel, within recognized borders, as a state with a right to live in the Middle East.

Those who come down 100 percent on the side of the Arabs do not contribute to peace in the Middle East and similarly those who come down 100 percent on the side of the Israelis. There is right on both sides, which is what makes the problem so difficult to solve. It is easier to pick between a right and a wrong side. Whatever is required must be used to keep to the minimum the feeling of humiliation that obsessed the Arabs prior to October 6, 1973, and the Israelis must be kept from exhibiting arrogance, which the Arabs find the most offensive. That arrogance has been a mask for fear—fear of extinction—and, with the Arab sense of injustice and humiliation, has prevented reason and rationality from triumphing in the Middle East.



Guitarist performs

Pete Carlson, a pianist/guitarist who plays Christian music for a variety of groups, has been scheduled to perform at the DeWitt Theatre this Friday at 8 p.m. The concert is sponsored by the chaplain's office and the Ministry of Christ's- People. According to the MOCP, "After the successful first concert (we) are excited to promote the second concert in a series of contemporary Christian artists."

Tickets for the event will be on sale in the chaplain's office and at the Phelps dining room.

Aside from his performing in several musical groups during his college days at Taylor University, Carlson traveled extensively with a Youth for Christ musical group in 1970 throughout seven

countries. Following graduation Carlson was a guitarist and vocalist with a five-piece band from Philadelphia and was involved in the production of a Christian variety television show.

After moving back to his home state of Indiana, Carlson directed his efforts toward full-time concert work. He has appeared frequently on the 700 Club and various radio and television programs across the country. In 1978, Carlson, along with three other writers, wrote the musical "Follow Me," which keys in on the topic of discipleship.

Carlson has also worked in cooperation with the Billy Graham Association and in many of their associates' crusades. Much of this has been in pre-crusade work on the local high school and college level.

Registration Defended

(continued from p. 4)

defected to the West, but I have yet to hear of anyone defecting to the Soviet Union.

Like the Van Hoovens I too am a Christian, and I support the bending over backward and turning the other cheek. If everyone were to do this all the time we would create the utopia that Christ tried to teach us. Unfortunately we stumble on an ideologic problem. There is a strong Christian movement in America, to the extent of selling and giving grain to our adversaries. Religious freedom is guaranteed to us in the Constitution. The Soviets, on the other hand, persecute the Jewish people in their country, and have established a Christian church that is approved of and controlled by the state. Other underground Christian movements are termed "illegal" by the state. The Soviet Government tries as hard as it can to steer people away from religion to atheism, and as a result have no conception of Christian ideals, or what the Bible called turning the other cheek (Matt. 5:38-48).

Both countries have differing ideologic views, but the difference of significance lies in the fact that we only live with our ideology; Communism not only lives with theirs, but also tries to forcibly change others for their own gain.

Registration is a step toward the draft, but does not necessarily lead to it. In fact the possibilities of war are remote. It must be remembered that non-violence did not secure our democracy, something for which I think we are all very grateful. Some things are very expensive. Christ died for what he thought was right, and like him I would rather die than live suppressed of my religious rights as well as all others in a Communist regime.

For these reasons I support registration for the draft. Preparedness to protect our interests is essential. If worst comes to worst and I perish fighting for the protection of democracy I hope that everyone will understand that it was my responsibility as an American and Christian to do what I could with my life.

Respectfully,
Peter White

Problems seen with S.C.

(continued from p. 4)

about it. But this could conceivably have been the result of the students not being aware of the proposed change. In this case, it is the reps' job to make known the proposed change to the student body.

If the students were aware of the change in policy and did have definite opinions about it or even specific arguments to raise for or against it, then perhaps the SC reps were not aware of their constituents' views. When is the last time you met with your SC rep and discussed with him/her what was going on on campus?

The third possible reason is that perhaps an SC rep is not supposed to actively solicit the views of the student body and report them to the policy-makers. When an SC rep is elected by less than one-third of the student body it could be that those who are ambitious enough to seek and obtain an SC position are supposed to be guided by their own opinions on issues. If the majority of students do not care what is happening on campus, maybe only those who do care should have a say in what goes on.

But even if SC had 100 percent backing by the student body, it is still questionable how much influence it would have. Student Congress has little authority beyond its own budget—or so it would appear from recent SC records.

As Schmidt admitted to a fellow SC member after the Administrative Affairs Board last fall voted through the new class schedule despite SC objections, "Now you understand why I get frustrated."

The new class schedule is not the only example of SC (and ultimately students) being bypassed. When it became known that participants in winter sports were being allowed to register early if they had a class conflict with their practices, one SC member objected not because he

opposed the idea, but because "It's just another case of SC being bypassed by the Administration."

The ineffectiveness of SC prompted one representative to confess following an SC meeting where much was said but little done, "It just seems like there's nothing we can do. It all seems so useless."

More recently, a new schedule for next fall was voted through the Administrative Affairs Board over the objections of SC. This time SC knew the opinions of the students because it had taken a student poll which indicated that students favored 3 to 1 to stay with the current schedule. Student Congress itself voted 18 to 6 to remain on the current schedule. The new schedule was adopted by a 4-3 vote.

The question boils down to—how much say do you desire as a student in what goes on at Hope? Does \$5,775 a year entitle you to some input in how the school is run, or is it an all-or-nothing proposition? If you don't like it, you can take your money and go elsewhere.

anchor review

Esquire emerges anew

A decade ago saw the death of the general interest magazine, and since specialization gave us periodicals for the elderly, for bicyclists, and for those with an altered state of consciousness. The new magazines that have recently come along no longer have those all encompassing titles like *Life* and *Time*. In the last year, for instance, we have seen the premier issues of *Prime Time*, a fledgling glossy targeted on the broad middle-aged audience; *Panorama*, informing insiders and outsiders on the aesthetics and hardware of the burgeoning television industry; *Media People*, presenting primarily stories about and by journalists; and *College Papers*, showcasing work by students on issues that concern them. Several longstanding periodicals have also tried to revitalize themselves in assimilation of the times. *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Ms.*, *Look*, and *Rolling Stone* have all undergone facelifts. So too did *Esquire*.

Esquire has a long literary tradition. It is proud of the installments of major works it has published within its covers over the years as well as the superlative journalism written expressly for it. Although it long ago dropped its cheesecake photography, it is still very much a man's magazine, and acts as a veritable counterpoint to the prolific writing in feminism. As editor-in-chief Phillip Moffitt says in the March issue in regards to the subtitle 'Man At His Best', "It indicates, in the widest sense of 'man', our vision of a magazine that relates to both men and women from the male perspective."

In financial trouble several years ago, *Esquire* was taken over by Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch. He made the publication into a fortnightly and drastically changed its content to attract a younger, hipper audience. Flailing, the publication was sold yet again to some inexperienced southern lads. To everybody's surprise and delight, they have gradually brought back old formats and traditions. It has even attracted such contemporary writers as Truman Capote, Gay Talese, Tom Wolfe, Sarah Davidson and Tim O'Brien in recent issues.

Back as a monthly, *Esquire* has gained its old elegant look. The logo has returned to its classic lines again and it is again book-bound with a clean flat spine.

In style and content, *Esquire* is better than ever. It is not animation of its old self. It is a nice mixture of the new and the old. With a less pompous attitude it will surely attract wide readership. The March issue, the culmination of months of

subtle change, is a very modern magazine.

A sample of the features included are an article on the resurgence of the Ku

Klux Klan; a piece by Thomas McGuane on artist Russell Chatham; and a realistic look and reappraisal of the sex life of the middle-aged divorced male. Also included are several useful columns dealing with politics and ethics. All are written to an educated audience.

Responding to its surroundings, *Esquire* has again responded with the dignity in its latest guise. Perhaps the management at Reader's World will take note and remove it from the cloister of stroke magazines in its premises. It deserves better.



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Iranian remembers Shah's reign

by Zahra Tavakoli

Iran was a constitutional monarchy, based on the constitution of 1906 which provided for a parliament, consisting of an elected Majlis (Lower House), and, by a later amendment, a Senate of which half of the members are appointed by the Shah.

In August, 1953, the Shah fled from Iran after a confrontation with the prime minister, Mohammad Mossaddeq, about the monarchy and the ruler. One important instrument of the Shah's authority was the army, which remained loyal to the Shah and the defeated Mossaddeq's supporters and arrested him. After one week in exile the Shah was able to return to Iran through help from the C.I.A. The other, equally important authority instrument was the National Intelligence and Security Organization (SAVAK). SAVAK was the Shah's secret police, which had a powerful organization and business in Iran. They were formed in 1957 "for the purpose of security of the country and prevention of any kind of conspiracy detrimental to public interests . . ."

The suppression of political opposition was carried out by SAVAK with extreme cruelty. For example, in a related matter, the Iranian Embassy in London on Jan. 30 denied that SAVAK had been attempting to secure the names and addresses of about 7,500 Iranian students in Britain. The charge, made by the British National Union of Students, said several British institutions in 1975 had supplied such information to the Iranian Embassy. In denying the delegation, an embassy official said the embassy only sought "the number of students so that we can know where we stand for manpower, planning, and budget purposes."

Political prisoners did exist in Iran under the Shah's regime and SAVAK dealt with them and their families. They were arrested, tortured, and frequently put to death because of their disobedience. There were reasons for arresting those who disagreed with the Government, and the Government had some problems with people who tried to voice their criticisms. The Government, however, misinterpreted their criticism as a threat to the regime and did everything in its power to quell it, and it often involved bloodshed. In August, 1975, Amnesty International received reports

of the renewed torturing of Dr. Sheibani, a medical doctor about whom previous reports of torture had been received in 1973. Sheibani had himself been outspoken in the past about the use of torture in Iran and was arrested in 1971 because he spoke publicly against torture.

According to AI, the exact number of political prisoners in Iran was several thousand. Other sources have given approximate numbers which range from



Zahra (Fahti) Tavakoli (photo by Steve Goshorn)

25,000 to 100,000. Although the ex-Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi himself had stated publicly in May 18, 1975 that fewer than 3,000 persons were imprisoned in Iran on charges related to "terrorist" action, AI has reliable information about many prisoners who had not been involved in any violence. AI is able to substantiate these figures. This is in direct conflict with the Shah's public statement during an interview with Barbara Walters on Iranian TV.

Before the prisoners' trials, they stayed in one of two main prisons in Tehran, the Committee and Evin and after staying there for a while they were transferred to other prisons in other cities in Iran. The prisoners had no contact with other prisoners, or with the outside world, and were subjected to torture. They were locked up in small, damp cells with only a straw mattress on which to sleep. In these

prisons, as in others, the extremes of temperature in Iran were an important

factor. Lack of heating in the winter or cooling in the summer created extra hardships frequently remarked about by the prisoners. Washing facilities were inadequate, while opportunities for washing were infrequent. Food rations were small and inadequate and what food they received was of the lowest quality. There were no times provided for exercise. Medical treatment was virtually nonexistent, and prisoners were rarely allowed hospital treatment or medication.

The methods of torture included whipping, beating, extracting nails and teeth, administering enemas with boiling water, hanging weights on the testicles, tying a prisoner to a white hot metal table, inserting broken bottles into the anus, and committing sodomy and rape.

After trial, prisoners were transferred to any other prisons, regardless of family concern. That means they were not able to see their families for long periods of time. Their families had to travel to visit the prisoners, but they were restricted to 15 minutes visiting time.

In the recent interview in Le Mond on Oct. 1, 1976 the Shah replied to a question about the use of torture by saying, "Why should we not employ the same methods as you Europeans? We have learned sophisticated methods of torture from you."

This was the way the Shah and his secret police, SAVAK, treated the Iranian political prisoners. The prisoners were not treated as humans, because they were considered a threat to the Shah's regime. They "stood in the way" of the Government and because of their views were arrested, tortured, and killed.

Registration discussed

(continued from p. 2)

past, I have opposed resumption of the draft except during war time. I will now carefully consider the President's recommendation—and the evidence he is offering—before making a judgement.

"This debate will require us to totally re-examine the effectiveness of a

Class sizes a problem

(continued from p. 3)

played by Hope in anticipation of a levelling-off of enrollment.

Provost David Marker, who is in charge of academics, including balancing of departmental loads, said, "We try to distribute loads as equitable as possible."

The business administration department has far more student credit hours per faculty member than any other department, but student credit hours are not the only indication of a professor's load, explained Marker. Number of advisees, committee assignments, research, seminars, and independent studies must also be factored in. Private lessons, plays, and coaching can also take much of a faculty member's time.

Marker confessed that "It is impossible to respond to these changes and keep everybody the same. But we can watch trends" in enrollment among the departments, he said.

In order to attempt to keep faculty loads as equitable as possible, the provost can decide to eliminate a position in one department and move it to another. The easiest way of doing this is not to fill a vacancy when a faculty member leaves. Even this decision, however, is not easy.

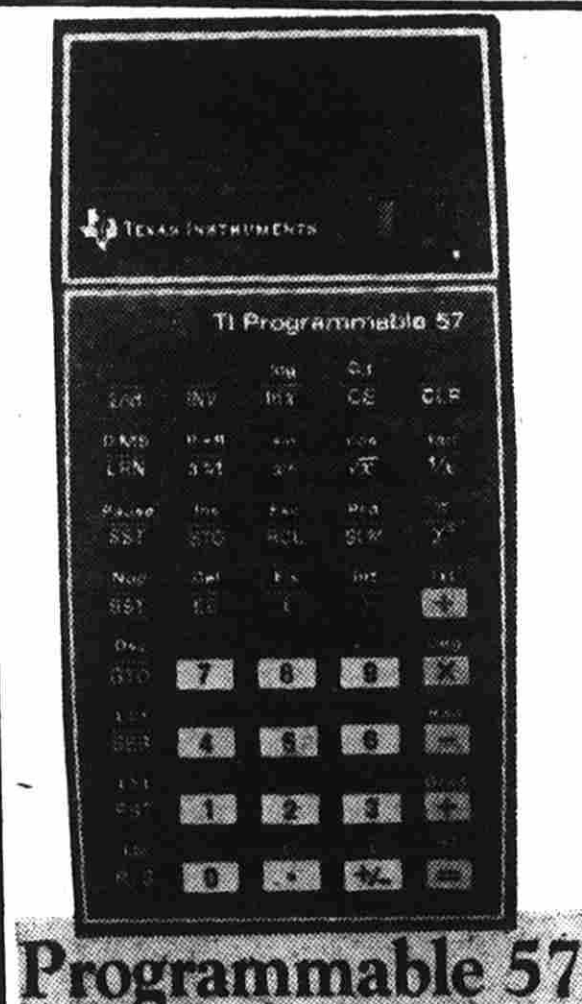
As an example of the difficulties involved with creating faculty positions, Marker said that when the percentage of students enrolled in business administration, for example, goes way up and other departments decrease their percentage only a little, then you're in a bind because you can't decrease the faculty in those other departments, but you can't hire more faculty for business administration because the enrollment stays the same.

Such a dilemma is faced by all colleges and universities as they enter the 80's—the post-baby boom decade.

volunteer army and our military reserve structure. It is essential that the U.S. be prepared to defend itself and our vital strategic interests.

"At the same time our young men and women are most precious national resource—and we must act accordingly. If it should ever be necessary to resume the draft, I believe the requirement to serve should fall equally across our society—on all economic groups and on both men and women. However, I would be opposed to any requirement that young women be expected to serve in military combat roles. As a father of two draft age daughters—and one son—I understand the worries these questions pose for every family.

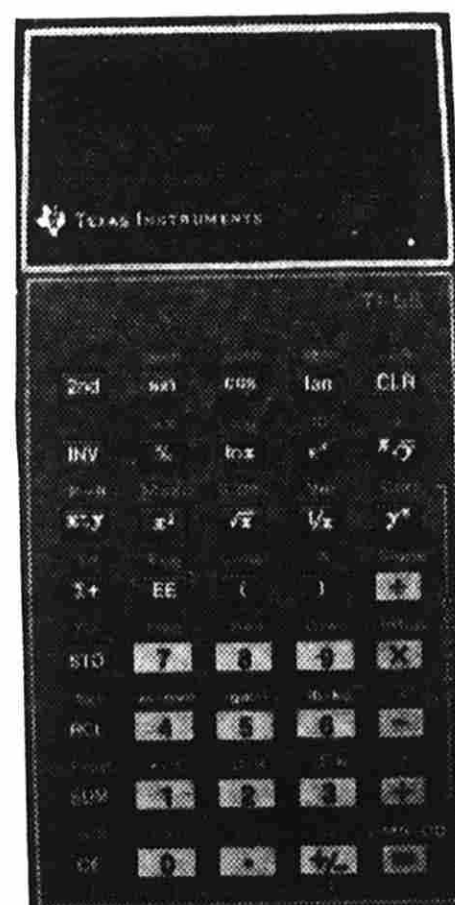
"In considering registration, nations like Germany and Japan must also provide their fair share of free world defense—both in military and with personnel. The U.S. cannot serve alone as the world's policeman—it must be a shared responsibility with our allies. It would be a serious mistake for the U.S. to enter a future war alone—with our friends standing by letting us carry their share of the load as well as our own."



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Philosopher speaks today

"Philosophy and the Law" will be the theme of a lecture to be given by John Smith, a professor at Yale University, today at 11 a.m. in Nykerk Hall.

The lecture is part of a series entitled "Philosophy and the Professions" under the sponsorship of the Hope philosophy department with the support of a grant from the Marchette Foundation.

Recently called "the dean of American philosophers," Smith holds the Clark chair in philosophy at Yale University and is president-elect in the philosophy of religion and for his creative interpretations of American pragmatism.

During two recent summers he has

conducted seminars for the National Endowment for the Humanities on moral philosophy and the professions. Under his leadership doctors, lawyers, public administrators, journalists, and educators have read the classics of western moral philosophy and sought to relate these to the practical problems of their professional experience.

Smith's visit was originally scheduled for last spring but had to be postponed twice. His lecture will complete the series of five lectures on philosophy and the professions. Earlier speakers addressed themselves to business, medicine, the ministry, and scientific research.

Recruiting procedures outlined

Over the past few years there has been much print about recruiting violations and how sports is such a big business in the colleges today. The anchor thought that it might be helpful to talk about recruiting at Hope and how it is different here than at a Division I or II schools.

According to Hope's recruiting director, coach Ray Smith, the difference is great. For example, in football, a Div. I school can give 95 scholarships a year and 60 are given at the Division II level. They can also pay for an athlete's trips to and from the school and their meals.

At Hope, hardly any of this is legal. The only thing that may be given, at least to those who want it, is a Saga meal. Even this, however, is not done by the athletic

department, the admissions office pays for this just as they would for other students visiting Hope.

Once an athlete chooses a Division I or II school, he or she, if good enough, is given a scholarship which could even pay for things such as books.

At Hope none of this is allowed. Why would anyone come to a Division III school then? Well, at this type of school, it is understood that education comes first. No matter how important athletics are they must be treated second to education. That is the advantage of the smaller school. The people that compete apparently do so because they enjoy doing so and not because they are being paid to do so.



Paintings hang around

For those whose curiosity has been aroused at the sight of numerous large paintings hanging around Hope's various buildings, Delbert Michel, associate professor of art, has offered to clarify his reasons for the exhibit:

"'Hanging Around' is an exhibition of paintings created during my sabbatical leave. More than that, it is a statement of my belief concerning the relationship between art and life, namely that art should not necessarily be isolated in galleries and museums but rather should be an integral part of our everyday life. For this reason I have chosen to place my works in full view of the campus community in architectural spaces that are public in nature.

"This current series of paintings which I call 'Handwritten Landscapes' is the

embodiment of energy, created by spontaneous cursive gesture interacting with the surface of the canvas. The paintings attempt to capture a sense of floatation as forms tumble through atmospheric space. They involve rich contrasts of sensuous surfaces and illusory space, of ambiguity and clarity. The subject matter is often landscape; the content is abstract; the vehicle is color and form.

"For those of you who are bewildered or intrigued by the works placed in your view, I welcome you to come to my Hope College studio for discussion. I will be available Monday and Wednesday afternoons in my studio located in the Rusk Building-9th Street, between Columbia and Lincoln."

Musician visits campus

The Hope music department will sponsor a guest recital by cellist Rhonda Rider this Sunday at 4 p.m. in Wichers Auditorium.

Joan Conway, associate professor of music, will be accompanying her.

Rider is a 1974 graduate of Holland High School where she was a member of the school orchestra and chamber groups. She studied with Robert Ritsema, professor of music, while a high school student. She subsequently enrolled in the Oberlin Conservatory, where she earned her bachelor of music degree in cello under the direction of with Richard Kapuscinski. She is currently completing her master of music degree at Yale

University, where she studies with Aldo Parisot.

She has served as principal cellist in the Oberlin Orchestra, in the New Haven Symphony, and in several other community orchestras. Rider has been the recipient of many awards and scholarships, including the Piatogorsky Seminar where she studied with Gabor Rejto.

Rider is the daughter of Morrett and Wanda Rider, for many years residents of Holland where Morrett Rider was a member of the music department and served as academic dean, and Wanda Rider was a teacher and frequent performer on violin.

IRC sponsors film series

The International Relations Club (IRC) has as one of its goals to expose Hope students to people unique from those born in America. Parties, lectures, films, and food fairs have brought international cultural experiences onto Hope's campus.

This spring three countries will be viewed from a new perspective. IRC will present these cultures from writers' and movie producers' reflective eyes. Three feature movies from Japan, India, and France, in a series entitled, "A Glimpse of Other Faces," will be shown in March, April, and May. The movies are popular masterpieces sensitive to the struggle and acceptance of life particular to their own societies. Produced in these countries, they are acted out in the native languages with English subtitles.

The movies will be shown at the following times:

Woman in the Dunes (Japan) March 17
The World of Apu (India) April 17
The Cow and I (France) May 1

All shows begin at 8 p.m. in Winants Auditorium and are free of charge; however, donations will be appreciated.

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Lady cagers split tourney

The state AIWA Division III Tournament was very much like the season for the women's basketball team as they started it on a winning note 66-50 over anemic Kalamazoo and ended it on a losing note, 78-72, to Calvin.

The win over Kalamazoo had to be expected as the Hornets suffered through a 0-18 regular season.

Hope hit the first four baskets as they jumped on top at the onset of the contest 8-0. They doubled that margin at the half, leading 41-25.

The ladies from the south couldn't close the gap at all, and 16 was also the final margin.

Leading the Dutch in scoring was Faye Berens with 16 points. Lora Hanson added 12 and Jody Foy 10. Foy also pulled down 10 rebounds to lead the team.

Hope played tough all the way against Calvin as they were tied at 18 and only

down 45-37 at the half to the taller Knighties.

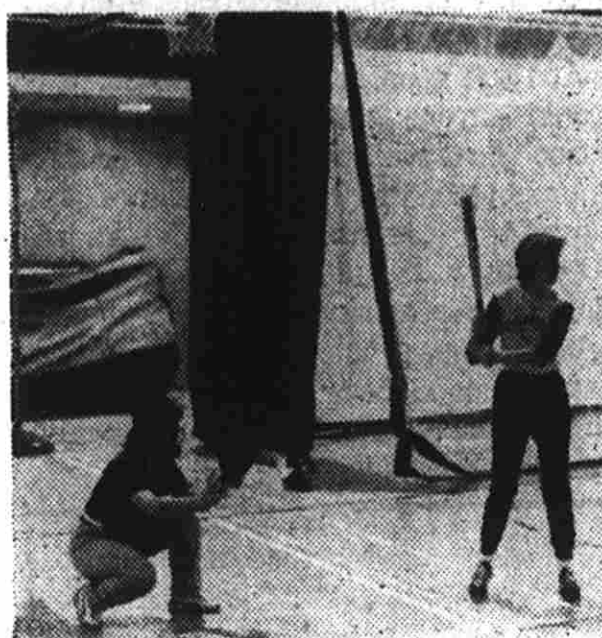
That margin stayed about the same through most of the second half until an Orange and Blue rally with about two minutes to play pulled the Dutch within three.

The ladies couldn't close the gap any further as the women from Calvin pulled away to the final margin.

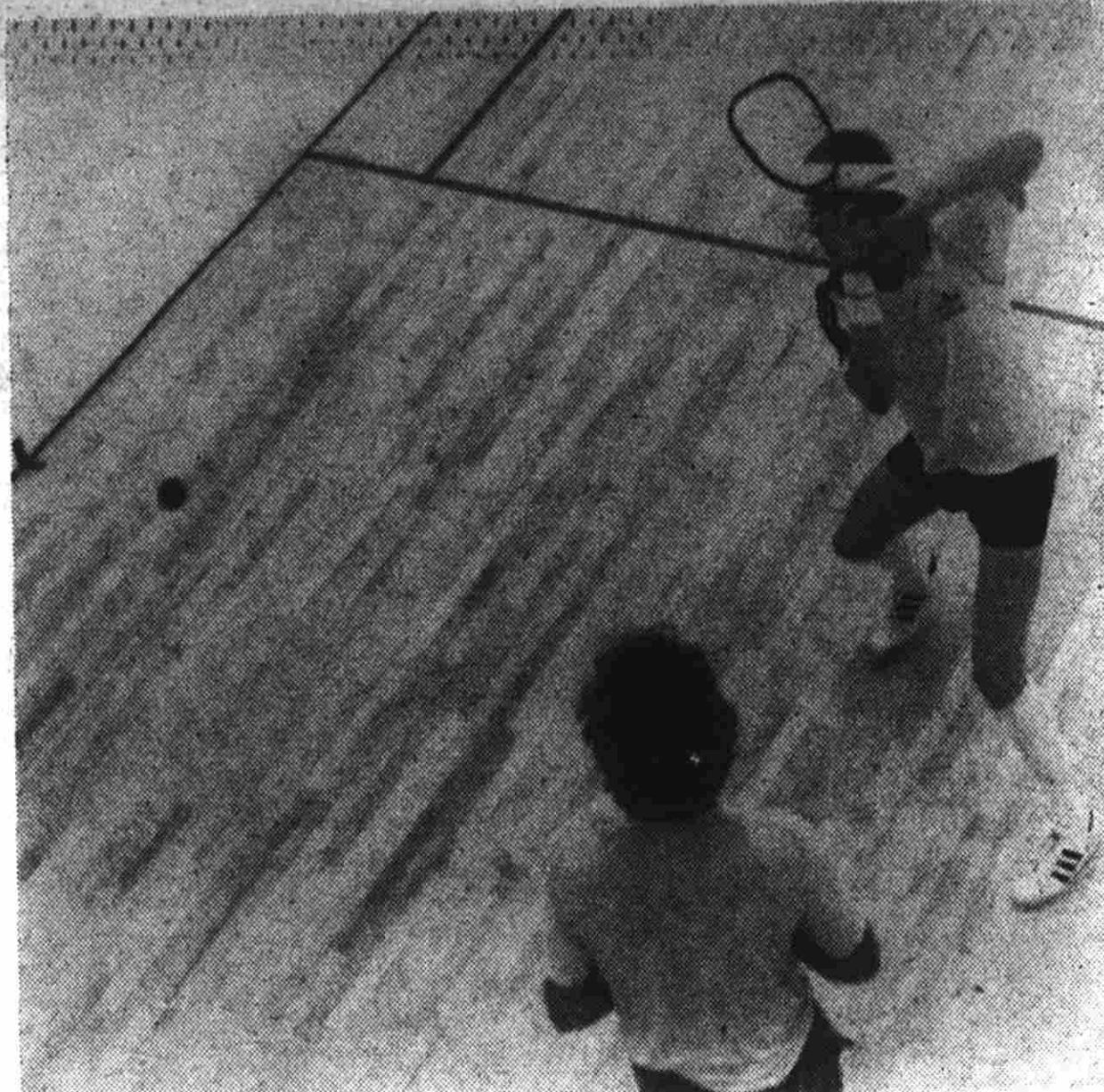
The key to the game was Calvin's 6'3" center Eileen Boonstra. Hope couldn't control Boonstra as she poured in 38 points.

Guard Elsie Jerez scored a career-high 23 points and pulled down seven boards to lead the Dutch. Hanson added 16 and Foy 13 points and seven rebounds. Captain Anne Mulder also contributed seven caroms for the women.

The ladies concluded their season with a 5-7 league record, good for fourth place, and a 7-12 slate overall.



Trish Walker warms up her batting for this season's softball games. (photo by Fred Ward)



Racquetball buffs compete in Dow Center after winter break for a Mid-Michigan tournament.

Benson, Neil make All-Conference

The MIAA All-Conference Men's Basketball selections were announced yesterday and there were few, if any surprises.

Calvin's 6'8" senior center, Marty Grasmeyer was named MVP in the league by unanimous vote of the coaches.

Hope had four players receive honors for their performance this season. Scott Benson was the Flying Dutchman's

nominee for the league MVP honors and he also made the All-MIAA first team. Matt Neil was placed on the second squad and John Sutton and Loren Schrotenboer were given honorable mention.

The teams were not picked by position, rather by the way in which each player performed. In other words, in the coach's opinions, the following were the best ten players in the league.

FIRST TEAM	Year Pos.	Height	League Scoring Average
Marty Grasmeyer, Calvin	Sr. C	6-8	15.5
Scott Benson, Hope	Jr. G	6-2	18.0
Gary Nichols, Albion	Sr. G	5-10	18.2
Jeff (Fred Meath), Alma	Jr. G	6-0	19.6
Brian Tennant, Olivet	Jr. F	6-6	14.0
SECOND TEAM			
Mark Grasmeyer, Calvin	Jr. F	6-7	13.0
Mark Stacy, Calvin	Sr. G	5-11	8.2
Larry Cibulka, Olivet	Sr. G	6-2	11.7
Calvin Mohrhardt, Alma	Sr. G	5-6	10.4
Matt Neil, Hope	So. F	6-4	11.5

classifieds

CHILD CARE ATTENDANT--9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Tuesdays--within walking distance--job begins April 22, ends May 20--see Off-Campus Jobs, Phelps Lobby.

1980-81 FINANCIAL AID APPLICATIONS are now available in the Financial Aid Office (Students must refile for aid every year). Michigan residents should file by March 15; out-of-state residents by May 1.

SIB PLEDGES--keep smiling and keep up the good work! Remember, we love each and every one of you--Lots of love from your actives.

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TOMMY L. attended the neighborhood yeshiva until his bar mitzvah at the age of 14, shortly before his admission to Funny Dale. His fondest memories of that time include Mrs. Feingold, his English teacher, and Mr. Goldstein, his science teacher. Tommy presently attends Hope College, where he works at being mellow.

DEAREST BETH, believe us when we tell you that your hard work, great patience, and continuous smiles will not go unappreciated by us down here in the gut of Graves. Your four pages look real good, kid. XXOOXOX, the eds.

WATCH CLASSIFIED ADS for Tulip Time and summer job opportunities through Off-Campus Jobs, Phelps Lobby.

NORTH SIDE fast food counter attendant needed--11 a.m. to 2 p.m.--M-F--3.10 hr.--See Off-Campus Jobs, Phelps Lobby.

SUGARFOOT--I think I heard that joke... You'll have to tell it to me sometime--Ped.

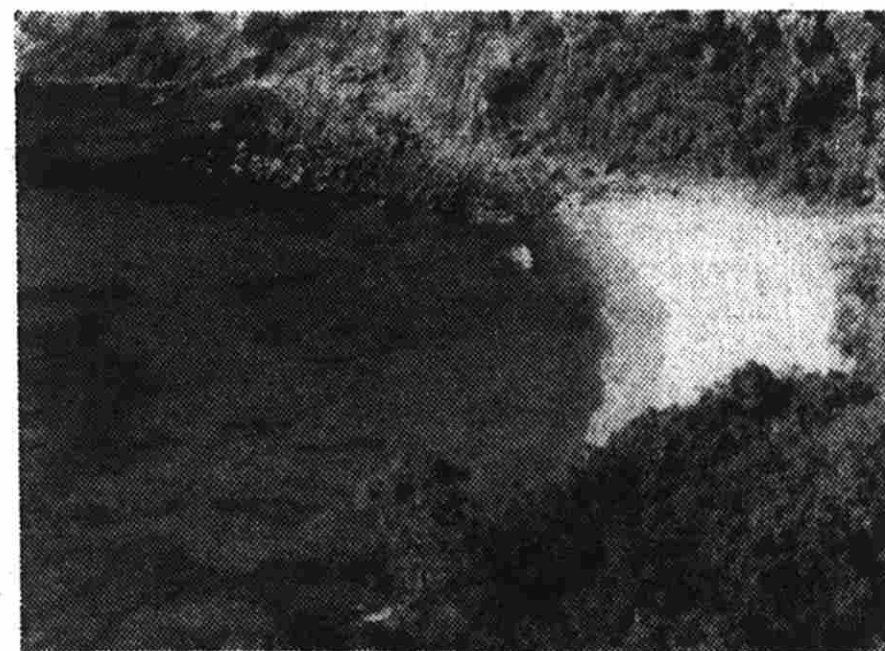
MAD MAN: We are holding your cat hostage. Surrender or you will never see her or your sanity again--Two revolutionaries.

BRUCE SPRINGSTEEN "THE STREETERS" "Live in the Promised Land," recorded 12-14-78, is available on 2 TDK 90-min. cassettes for \$9.50 (free poster). Call ext. 4640.

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